

- (1) a review of the implementation agenda for the heritage area;
- (2) projected capital costs; and
- (3) plans for partnership initiatives and expansion of community support.

#### SEC. 6. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

(a) **INTERPRETIVE SUPPORT.**—The Secretary may, upon request of the management entity, provide appropriate interpretive, planning, educational, staffing, exhibits, and other material or support for the heritage area, consistent with the plan and as appropriate to the resources and associated values of the heritage area.

(b) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary [shall,] may upon request of the management entity and consistent with the plan, provide technical assistance to the management entity.

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS [ , LOANS ] AND GRANTS.**—The Secretary may, in consultation with the management entity and consistent with the management plan, make [loans and] grants to, and enter into cooperative agreements with the management entity, the State, City, non-profit organization or any person.

(d) **PLAN AMENDMENTS.**—No amendments to the plan may be made unless approved by the Secretary. The Secretary shall consult with the management entity in reviewing any proposed amendments.

#### SEC. 7. DUTIES OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Any Federal department, agency, or other entity conducting or supporting activities directly affecting the heritage area shall—

(1) consult with the Secretary and the management entity with respect to such activities.

(2) cooperate with the Secretary and the management entity in carrying out their duties under this Act, and to the extent practicable, coordinate such activities directly with the duties of the Secretary and the management entity.

(3) to the extent practicable, conduct or support such activities in a manner which the management entity determines will not have an adverse effect on the heritage area.

#### SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

[There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.]

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$10,000,000, except that not more than \$1,000,000 may be appropriated to carry out this Act for any fiscal year.

(b) **MATCHING FUNDS.**—Federal funding provided under this Act shall be matched at least 25 percent by other funds or in-kind services.

#### SEC. 9. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this Act after September 30, 2015.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 2247), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

#### MURRAY ZWEBEN, PARLIAMENTARIAN EMERITUS

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 358, submitted by Senator LOTT and Senator DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 358) relative to the death of Murray Zweben, Parliamentarian Emeritus of the United States Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. LOTT. Madam President, I rise today to inform the Senate of a sad loss for our Senate family. Yesterday, Murray Zweben, former Parliamentarian Emeritus, passed away at Suburban Hospital from a bout with pneumonia.

Murray served the Senate for 24 years over the span of four decades. He began this long and distinguished Senate career during the late 1950's serving as Secretary to the Parliamentarian while attending law school. After clerking for a Federal judge, he returned to the Senate in 1963 to fill the vacated position of Second Assistant Parliamentarian. Murray was promoted to the position of Assistant Parliamentarian in 1964, where he served under the legendary Dr. Floyd Ridick for 10 years. In 1975, Murray ascended to the rank of Senate Parliamentarian, a position that he held until 1981. Two years later, he was honored with the prestigious title Parliamentarian Emeritus. Although I never had the honor of working with Murray, I am well aware of his enormous contributions to this body.

A native of New Jersey, Murray graduated from Clarkson College of Technology, and later received his masters degree in education from the State University of New York in Albany. After serving his country for 4 years in the Navy, Murray moved to the Washington, DC, area in 1956. In 1959, he graduated from George Washington University law school, where he served on the law review. After his tenure in the Senate, Murray opened a successful private law practice here in DC.

Murray is survived by his wife Anne; his five children Suzanne, Lisa, Marc, John, and Harry; and five grandchildren. I along with the rest of my colleagues send our deepest condolences to the Zweben family over their loss.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 358) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 358

Whereas Murray Zweben served the Senate with honor and distinction as its third Parliamentarian from 1974 to 1981;

Whereas Murray Zweben was Assistant Senate Parliamentarian from 1963 to 1974;

Whereas Murray Zweben served the Senate for more than 20 years;

Whereas Murray Zweben performed his Senate duties in an impartial and professional manner;

Whereas Murray Zweben was honored by the Senate with the title Parliamentarian Emeritus;

Whereas Murray Zweben served his country as an officer in the United States Navy from 1953 to 1956; Now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Murray Zweben, Parliamentarian Emeritus of the United States Senate.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Murray Zweben.

#### APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 106-81, appoints the following individuals to serve as members of the National Commission to Ensure Consumer Information and Choice in the Airline Industry: Ann B. Mitchell, of Mississippi, and Joyce Rogge, of New York.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, on behalf of the leader, I announce, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will reconvene tomorrow at 9:30 a.m. At that time, the Senate will resume consideration of the China permanent normal trade relations bill, with 90 minutes of debate under the control of each leader.

The Senate will recess under the order from 12:30 to 2:15 for the weekly policy luncheons to meet. By a previous consent, at 2:15 the Senate will proceed to the vote on passage of the China permanent normal trade relations bill, to be immediately followed by a vote on invoking cloture on the motion to proceed to the H-1B legislation. Therefore, there will be two stacked votes at 2:15 tomorrow.

It is hoped that during Tuesday's session the Senate can begin consideration of the H-1B legislation, the Water Resources Development Act, any appropriations conference report, or any other legislative or executive matter that can be cleared for action.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate—and I note there are no other Senators on the floor—I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of S. Res. 358, following the remarks of Senator ROBB.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBB. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Virginia.

#### PNTR WITH CHINA

Mr. ROBB. Madam President, the suspense regarding this particular vote is long over, but the date on the effect and implications of PNTR in China is really just beginning.

My rationale for supporting PNTR differs in some respects from my colleagues, who have mostly emphasized the positive impact on our economy and exports, and it relates to our ability to change the face of China—not just economically, but in terms of improving human rights, labor standards, and environmental protections, and in ensuring the rule of law.

My genuine, and I think realistic, hope is that WTO accession becomes a means for improving the most repressive aspects of Chinese society, eventually permitting our two nations to embrace, in a sincere way, the same cause of global security and peace.

It will take a concentrated effort by the next President, however, to institute a policy that uses WTO as a cudgel to aid those who have been repressed, incarcerated, and persecuted in China.

I would submit that we need to keep the faith with those brave Chinese who have risked their lives in the name of freedom—at Tiananmen and elsewhere—as China adapts its economy to the rules required of every WTO member.

Like the President, I believe the choice between economic rights and human rights, between economic security and national security, is a false choice.

But I do not believe that the emphasis of American foreign policy should be on engaging and partnering with any Chinese leaders whose sole aim is to maintain and promote the power of a bankrupt Communist party.

Looking back on the last 30 years, I think it would be fair to say that the current administration has dedicated an extraordinary amount of effort and attention toward building a lasting cooperative relationship with China.

That is not inconsistent with the policies of Presidents Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and Bush, who appreciated the significance of integrating all aspects of Chinese society into the world community.

In this regard I believe that achieving WTO accession is likely to be considered one of the President's single

most important achievements during his time in office.

The groundwork was laid during previous administrations, but this President demonstrated the instinct and diplomatic skill and judgment to close the deal.

He understood the urgency and necessity of bringing the world's third largest economy into compliance with trading rules that nearly all other nations enforce and respect.

It is a considerable achievement.

The opportunity for foreign equity ownership in China will rise dramatically.

Many states subsidies will end.

China will have to meet international trade norms.

If they break the rules, a WTO panel can intervene with punitive measures.

Meanwhile, the United States is not required to change a single tariff, lower a particular subsidy, or alter any of our own invisible barriers to trade.

This is a win-win prospect for American businesses.

China's leader, Jiang Zemin, while visiting the U.N. a few days ago, had some interesting things to say about the future of his country, and it relates in part to WTO accession.

His calculation, clearly, is that one party rule in China can thrive side by side with the economic freedom required by China's membership in the WTO.

He believes the two are mutually exclusive.

Madam President, that seems paradoxical to me.

I don't believe it is tenable to argue that, over the long term, economic capitalism and political communism can coexist, let alone prosper, in the same sovereign country.

And it is my fervent hope that in China the former weakens and dissolves the latter.

WTO accession for China gets us started in that direction.

The legendary Deng Xiao Ping was fond of saying that you should "cross the river by feeling the stones." I think his successors approach WTO with some trepidation, not knowing exactly where those stones are.

I would assert that we have a key role to play as WTO rules and regulations penetrate Chinese society, specifically in assisting and supporting and working with newly economically empowered Chinese businessmen, entrepreneurs, farmers, and ordinary citizens.

With their profits and financial gain they will be in a position to create the right circumstances for political reform and change inside China.

We have a responsibility to do our part in pressuring the regime from outside.

Our actions and rhetoric matter on everything from human rights to Tibet to the rule of law.

The consequences of failing to ratify PNTR have to be considered as well, and in this case that is why I pledged ahead of time to oppose any and all amendments, even though some clearly had merit. As a practical matter, at this late date in the 106th Congress if the Senate failed to pass a clean version of PNTR it would risk, at least procedurally, getting a measure passed into law by the end of the congressional session.

Moreover, I have no doubt that China would misunderstand the reasons for our inability to pass PNTR, and that would, almost inevitably, ratchet up tensions between us even further, and it would create serious national security problems for us and our Asian allies at a minimum. In a larger sense, WTO is about changing the face of China.

The economic change will come first, to be sure, but it will lead inexorably to changes in these other areas—and in my judgment, it will lead to positive changes, from our point of view, sooner than if we were to reject PNTR.

And to re-emphasize the consequences of failure to ratify, it will also avoid the certain deterioration in our relationship with China that would take place if we rejected PNTR, which, again, would have serious and long lasting consequences in our national security relationships among all of the Pacific nations.

It has been my position that we ought to seek to maintain and promote, on a cooperative basis, our relations with China which represent a slight nuance of difference from administration policy designed to engage China strategically as a partner.

We share common ground with Beijing on a broad range of subjects, and it makes absolute sense to work together to solve problems on the Korean Peninsula and the like.

But that should not prevent us from recognizing that our values and principles are so starkly different.

Implying somehow that we're partners, or wishing that it were so, does not speak truth to power.

WTO represents an opportunity for the world community to join with a newly empowered economic class in China, and it ought to be treated as a means for strengthening their hand.

The focal point for U.S. policymakers should be to promote, sustain, and enforce broad economic freedoms within China.

Only then can we make a difference with our overall national security policies, not just through implementation of the WTO that will eventually lead to the political freedom and liberty that the Chinese people deserve.

With that, I yield the floor.